

THE SENTINEL

Issued Every Friday.

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DOBYNS & CURRY, Publishers

Friday, June 17, 1862.

Our Standard Bearers.



FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
of Indiana.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WHITE LAW REID,
of New York.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor.....WILLIAM WADDELL
For Lieutenant Governor, RUDOLPH MUELLER
For Secretary of State, HENRY T. ALLEN
For State Auditor.....JOHN M. WEIR
For Attorney General.....DAVID MURRAY
For Treasurer.....FRED J. WILSON
For R.R. Commissioners.....W.S. HATHAWAY
For Judge Supreme Court -

Division No. 1.....W. S. SHIRK
For Judge Supreme Court -

Division No. 2.....W. W. EDWARDS
For Judge Supreme Court -

Division No. 3.....CHARLES NAGLE
For Judge Court of Appeals -

Kansas City.....JOHN B. HALE
For Judge Court of Appeals -

St. Louis.....WM. L. WALLACE

Electoral Ticket.

DAVID P. DIXON, St. Louis.
SAMUEL F. SCOTT, of Clay County.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

First District—John C. McKinley.
Second District—C. D. Morrison.

Third District—L. D. Mozier.

Fourth District—David Bonham.

Fifth District—Joseph McCoy.

Sixth District—J. B. Prude.

Seventh District—Oscar Guiton.

Eighth District—W. J. Powell.

Ninth District—B. F. Russell.

Tenth District—L. F. W. Rothstein.

Eleventh District—E. B. Brownell.

Twelfth District—Nathan Cole.

Thirteenth District—B. B. Galloway.

Fourteenth District—Joseph T. David-

son.

Fifteenth District—G. W. Ditty.

Congressional Convention.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 27, 1862. The
representatives of the Ninth Congressional
district of Missouri are hereby called to
meet at the Executive election, and
for such other business as may properly
occur.

This is elicited by the estimated
one delegate for every 250 votes and
for Benjamin Harrison for president, the
appointment being as follows:

Votes, Delegates

Andrew.....1,559	8
Harrison.....1,551	7
Buchanan.....5,011	29
Holt.....1,833	7
Nodaway.....3,016	12
Platte.....1,910	4
Total.....	57

To be voted on by the congressional committee.

JOHN L. BITTINGER, Chairman.

D. P. DOBYNS, Secy. pro tem.

REPUBLICAN PLATFOM.

Full Text of the Document Adopted at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 10.—The following is the full text of the platform as completed by the committee on resolution.

The representatives of the Republicans of the United States assembled in general convention on the shores of the Mississippi river, the everlasting bond of an indestructible republic, whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the Republican party, congratulate their countrymen on the majestic march of the nation under the banners inscribed with the principles of our platform in 1861, vindicated by victory at the polls and prosperity in our fields, workshops and mines and made the following declaration of principles:

We reaffirm the doctrine of protection.

We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the Republican congress. We believe that all articles which can not be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with the products of American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home. We assert that the prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the tariff act of 1860.

We denounce the efforts of the Democratic majority of the house of representatives to destroy our tariff laws by piecemeal as manifested by their attacks upon wool, lead and lead ores, the chief products of a number of states, and we ask the people for their judgment thereon.

We point to the success of the Republican policy of reciprocity, upon which our export trade has vastly increased and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops. We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the Democratic party to this practical business measure and claim that executed by a Republican administration, our present laws will

eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

The Silver Planks.

The American people from tradition and interest favor bimetallism and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of a parity of values of the two metals, that the purchasing and debt paying power of the dollar, whether of silver or gold or paper, shall be at all times equal.

The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government shall be as good as any other. We command the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our government to secure an international conference, to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, the rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, this sovereign right guaranteed by the constitution.

The free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all the people, as well as their just and equal protection under the laws, are the foundation of our Republican institutions, and the party will never relent its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every state.

Southern Outrages Demanded.

We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American citizens for political reasons in certain southern states of the union.

Foreign Relations.

We favor the extension of our foreign commerce, restoration of our mercantile industry and the creation of a navy for the protection of our national interests and the honor of our flag; the maintenance of the most friendly relations with all foreign powers, entangling alliances with none, and the protection of the rights of our fishermen.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and believe in the achievement of the manifest destiny of the republic in its broadest sense.

We favor the enactment of more stringent laws and regulations for the restriction of criminal pauper and contract immigration.

Miscellaneous.

We favor efficient legislation by congress to protect the life and limb of employees of transportation companies engaged in carrying interstate commerce, and recommend legislation by the respective states that will protect employees engaged in state commerce, in mining and manufacturing.

The Republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed and recognizes the dignity of manhood, irrespective of faith, color or nationality; it sympathizes with the cause of home rule in Ireland, and protests against the persecution of the Jews in Russia.

The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the intelligence of the people and the maintenance of freedom among mankind.

We therefore declare anew our devotion to liberty of thought and conscience, of speech and press, and approve all agencies and instrumentalities which contribute to the education of the children of the land, but, while insisting upon the fullest measure of religious liberty, we are opposed to any union of church and state.

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Intemperance.

The World's Columbian exposition is a great national undertaking and Congress should promptly enact such reasonable legislation thereon as will snare a discharging of the expense and obligations incident thereto and the attainment of results commensurate with the dignity and progress of the nation.

Pensions.

Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the nation, we pledge anew to the veterans

and soldiers of the republic, a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

Harrison's Administration.

We command the wise, patriotic and thoughtful American administration of President Harrison. Under it the country has enjoyed remarkable prosperity and the dignity and honor of the nation at home and abroad have been faithfully maintained and we offer the record of the purchasing and debt paying power of the dollar, whether of silver or gold, paper, shall be at all times equal.

The Silver Question.

SECOND.—Two views that clash. There are two points urged with for the advocates of a free silver coinage, which are absolutely incompatible with each other. We command the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our government to secure an international conference, to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

Third—That free and unlimited silver coinage will push the price of silver up to \$12.20 per ounce, at which rate the standard dollar contains a gold dollar's worth of silver.

Fourth—That free coins will make it easier for the debtor classes to pay their debts, by lightening the burden.

Both of these cannot be true. If the first is true, it will make the exchange value of the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar in value, and it will be just as hard to get as it is now.

If the second is true, it can only be by changing to the silver standard, and reducing debts down to about 60 cents on the dollar.

The very first effect of the passage of a free coinage law at the present ratio would be the instant disappearance of the world's financial knowns to a certainty that there is too much silver in the world to circulate at a face value 32 per cent above its market value. The silver stock of the world is estimated at 3,700,000,000 ounces. Would this enormous amount of silver rise 32 per cent because one country gave it silver to the world? The world over is limited, but the European nation most friendly to silver has panned its currency some twelve years ago, that the supply is increasing, that any rise in its price would stimulate its production enormously, and that the actual cost of producing a ounce of silver averages only about 50 cents? Certainly not.

Let us note a lesson from history. The United States established a ratio of 1 to 16 for its coinage in 1833. It was not exactly the true market ratio, A gold dollar—that is, 232 grains of pure gold—was worth a fraction less than 99 cents in silver. Gold had free and unlimited coinage all over the world. All the nations wanted it. Yet it took forty years to make 232 grains of pure silver equal to 31½ grains of pure gold, that is, to make a gold dollar equal in value to a silver dollar—and that too, in face of the fact that we coined 857,000,000 of gold in those forty years.

It took forty years to raise gold a fraction over 1 per cent, without circumstances of the world ever, favorable to that rise, how long would it take to raise silver 32 per cent in value, with every circumstance, all over the world, unfavorable to its rise? Here is a problem for the silver men to solve.

It ought to be clear to every man of intelligence that an immediate rise to \$12.20 per ounce is absolutely impossible.

Gold would go to a premium, and disappear entirely from circulation, contracting the currency by over \$300,000,000. This contract, however, would be the smallest. The shock to credit would be tremendous. No one would be willing to embark in new enterprises, to extend business, to loan money, or take any one of a thousand business risks that are daily taken so glibly now on an unsettled basis. A shock of that kind means a financial panic and ruin to thousands. The whole country would suffer, but the western states would suffer most, those which are most dependent upon outdoor capital.

Silver would at first go upward, and then oscillate up and down. The value of the dollar would follow it. This would entirely check all investments. No man would put money into a business venture until the vibrations ceased. The result would be, that foreign goods would be rushed across the ocean to fill the gap.

The shock to credit would have to meet these prices, if they wished to sell their goods. If they could just meet the prices of the foreign goods, their output would be reduced by the amount of foreign goods bought. If they could not meet these prices, one of two things would have to be done—either from their mills and factories and farms, and enterprising men and women and children, or their machine shops and foundries would have to shut down, or the workmen take the lower wage rate of their foreign competitors. The result would then be, that a man working for a foreign employer would have to work longer for the same pay.

Every man in the United States old enough to remember the facts of periods of great depression in manufacturing following financial crashes, knows that when wages are cut in the great lines of industry, they are cut all along the line of wage workers. With tens of thousands of idle men eager to secure work, wages would go down, and down, and down, and still go down, under the competition of foreign labor.

The shock to credit would immediately reduce the wages all along that line, it is certainly true that protection keeps them up all along that line. As to the effect on farmers, this was referred to in the last number of this series.

In answer to The Blade's statement that international trade balances are often disturbed by the importation of foreign goods, we find that the New York Financial Chronicle, a couple of months ago, in discussing the tremendous return flow of our securities to a market here, estimated the total of foreign investments in the United States at largely over a billion dollars.

The free trade literature has been coming in the past two months like wildfire, and the free coinage of the country is the most prominent topic of discussion. It does not tell the whole truth, but only a part, from which is drawn false and misleading conclusions. Great as is our foreign commerce, it is but a drop in the bucket compared with our home trade. Large as are our exports of agricultural products, they are only about 8 per cent of what we produce; the other 92 per cent are consumed at home. But the free trade theory does not see this enormous market, so it carries over the 8 per cent, instead of caring for the 92 per cent.

Protect your Eyes.

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